NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. COPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU ETS. THE DAILY HERALD, I cents per copy-11 per THE DAILY HERALD, a cents per copy—I per THE WEEKLY HERALD, coery Salaraday, at the per annual to a support of the European Edition, the per annual to a support of first Britain, and \$6 to any port of the Continent, both a noticed the noticed.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing to man these, solicited from any quarter of the world; seed, will be liberally pend for. Corn Roberton Corners Corners of the world; seed, will be interested by the continence of the world; seed, will be interested by the containing t

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.

ARUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATER, Bewery-Pact Chirond-Amp-RECADWAY THEATER, Broadway-Paul CLIFFORD-

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street - CINDREKILA -FIRST NIGHT. MATIONAL THEATER, GRAN AN STREAT RICHARD HE-

AKERICAN MUSEUM -- AMUSING PRESORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATER, ECVERY-BOURSTRIAN

ORRIGIT'S MINSTRELS, Mondanies Rall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS MINETERES, Follows Musical Ball, No. 466
RESERVED - ETHIOPIAN MINETEREST.
RETROPOLITAN BALL - PROST AND RESON'S SOURCES
RETROPOLITAN BALL - PROST AND RESON'S SOURCES

DOUBLE SHEET.

[New York, Tuesday, February 3, 1853.

Summary of the Morning's News. The steamship Humboldt, with four days later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning, after a heavy and tempestuous peerage. The news from France is of some moment and of an ominous complexion, in respect to the con, binued tranquillity of the republic, or the empire, as the case may be. Louis Napole n, however, continnes to play the bold game commenced with his triumphant coup d'état; but it is manifest that the quietude of France is not yet permanently established. The funds are the barometer of continental politics; and the decline of the French stocks simply indicates a gathering of clouds in the notitical firmament. Louis Napoleon has thrown himself into the boldest experiment of modern times. The game is desperate; but if he can hold on a few menths longer he may be able to relax the reins which have been drawn, perhaps, too tightly, either for his own safety or that of France. We shall look for the next news from Paris with interest. The new government appears to be approaching a trisis which will determine its inherent strongth and stability. England is absorbed in the complex question of the reorganization of her own ministry. The general news by this arrival, excopting these particular difficulties in France and England, is of no extraordinary interest or importance. The British cabinet, by appointment, meets to day. Cotton continued in good demand, which will be acceptable intelligence to the South. An important arrest, under the ast of 1799, has

been effected in this city. It appears, by our legal intelligence, that Capt. Jonas P. Levy was charged by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, with being in secret correspondence with the President of the republic of Mexico, for the purpose of defeating measures of the government of the United States. This is an offence which involves a penalty of five thousand dollars fine, and imprisomment varying from six months to three years. Our telegraphic despatch from Washington, given this merning, but which should have reached us on Saturday, throws some additional light on the affairand elucidates, in a measure, the mysterious des patch published in the HERALD on Sunday morning; but there has been no fraud, as that despatch intimates. This is the ürst arrest, we think, under the act of 1799. It is said that others are implinated in the business. What it will all amount to time alone can tell.

It is stated in our despatch from Washington, that Colonel Frement has not sold his Mariposa grant, filled with quartz rock, for \$1,000 000, and that he would not take \$7,000,000 for it if the Land Commissioners confirm histitie. It was mentioned a month or two ago, that Col had disposed of his right to an English company, through Mr. Flandin, his agent, and was to roceive \$100,000 cash, and \$900,000 on the confrantion of the title. The seven million statement is probably all gammon. The grant originally cost

We find nothing of striking Importance in yesterday's Congressional proceedings. In the Senate, Commodore Stockton presented, and made quite a speech upon, the resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, in favor of the intervention doctrines of Kossuib. The gallant Commodore said that while he approved of the sentiments contained in the resolutions, he could not support the manner in which they sought to carry out their object through the medium of the general government. He contended that the idea of the establishment of Hungarian independence through the action of the United States was proposterous, but at the same time he was opposed to a declaration of non-intervention, for the reason that there was " a good time coming," when it will be our duty to assist in the overthrow of tyrants and despots throughout the world. Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, presented resolutions on the same subject from the Legislature of his State, and very sensibly remarked that he had no speech to make, but would merely move that the resolutions be laid on the table, and ordered printed. We are glad to find one man in Congress waiving an opportunity to make a speech for buncembe. The bill appropriating six taousand dollars for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, and the Mexican indomnity appropriation bill were both passed. That everlasting and unprofitable here, Mr. Foote's compromise resolution, was then taken up, and Mr. McKae concluded his speech upon the subject. Upon the whole, the new Senator has made a very good speech, but it was entirely too long. He contended that the Southern rights party were the true democrats and lovers of the glorious Union, while the professed Unionists of the present day, were, in reality, the old federalists under a new name. Mr. Badger get the floor, and will reply to day, we suppose. When shall we get rid of this interminable humbug !

rules were suspended, and a resolution was passed, neking for information concerning all claims allowed and paid during President Pola's acministration. So we are likely to have a sparching investigation with regard to all the transactions of the last demoreatic and whig administrations of the government. This will have one good effect, at all events: it will give the people an opportunity of judging as to the official honesty of both partiesprovided they get all the information called for, which is rather doubtful. The resolutions of the Legislatures of Alabama against, and New Jersey in favor of Korouth's intervention subsmowere presented. Mr. Johnson, of Tunn., introduced a resolution to so amond the constitution. that the President shall be efected diractly by the people instead of through electors; the Indictory shall beld office for twelve years only; and Senaturn shall be chosen by the voters of the States which they represent, instead of by the Legislature. Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution for the ontablishment of a national printing office which was referred to the Committee of the Waole This is really an important matter, and should meet with prempt attention on the part of our sepresentatives. We have heretofore expressed

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the

our views of a measure of this kind, and are satisfied that if properly managed, the government printing can be done at a great deal less expense and in a much superior style by this method

We have in vain sought to procure from Washington a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1851. We strongly suspect, from the failure of our efforts, that it has not yet been printed. We shall be thankful for authentic information in relation to this important public document.

Our Albany correspondent informs us that there is an army of applicants in that city for the canal appointments. Nothing is said with regard to the progress made by the committee of investigation relative to the awarding of contracts. The Legislature having ceased to give instructions, it is hoped that the committee will be enabled to get through their labors, and make a full and impartial report, although it is probable that they have met with so many obstacles in the shape of corruption, that the operations have been much impeded. However, we hope to have their report prior to the

adjournment of the Legislature, at least. The snow-storm on Saturday night and Sanday came very near putting a temporary check to the operation of our State Legislature. Many members who had left Albany for the purpose of passing the Sabbath with their families, were prevented from returning in season; and, on calling the roll in the Senate yesterday morning, barely a quorum was found to be present A resolution, offered by Mr. M'Murray, was adopted by the Senate, which calls for information concerning the sources from whence funds have been derived for the support of the State government, since 1817. This inquiry will be ant to cause a great deal of fluttering among the politicians before they are done with it, and will probably bring to light some startling facts, of which most people are not aware. The Senate unanimously passed the bill regulating the number of ballot-boxes to be used at the elections in this

The movements of Kosmith at the West con-

timus to be chronicled in our columns. Our despatches, in part, from Cleveland, received last night, came over the House Printing Telegraph. which is now open and at work to Cincinnati. It operated beautifully yesterday. Telegraphs are increasing so rapidly in this country, that we may, in a few years, expect to see the States covered as with a wire sieve. We shall then hope that the news of the day will come to us better sifted than it now does. As to Kossuth, it will be seen that he addressed a large and enthustastic assemblage of the citizens of Cleveland yesterday morning, in a speech which was well interlarded with patriotic sentiments, complimentary allusions to Washington, Franklin, Jackson, and others, expressions of astonishment at the growth and provess of the West, and the extraordinary subjugation of the herdes of brutal savages who, a short time since, held undisputed sway over that vast region. It is no wonder that the Magyar is looked upon with so much favor beyond the Alleghanies, where they almost worship the very names of departed patriots. where they adore the historical achievements of their ancestors, where they can properly estimate and appreciate deeds of noble daring by their own hard experience, and where their hearts are ever ready to sympathize with the distressed. Kossuth, knowing all these things, has taken advantage of them to paint in glowing colors, and praise in words of eleguence, these sentiments with which the people are familiar. He has partially left the old besten track and chosen a new path, which, while it affords relief to those who continue to read his specches, is calculated to more speedily lead him to the goal of his professed ambition-the gathering of money to carry out the cause of his countrymen. One thousand and fifty persons are said to have attended the Cleveland festival-paying from one to three dollars apiece. The overplus, after paying expenses, is to be given to Kossuth, who made another long speech on the occasion. Perhaps the most popular and sensible step that Kossuth has taken since his arrival in America, is the fact of his having positively declined all further banquets. processions, and expensive demonstrations, as will be seen by his letter to the Cincinnatians. He wishes, if the people have money to expend in his behalf, that they will give it to the Husgarian fund, and not throw it away upon usoless dis-

W. R. King has been reminated for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Ala-

The island of Joanna, on the coast of Africa, was bembarded in August last, by the U. S. sloop of war Dale, in consequence of the unjust imprisonment there of Capt Moores, of the American back

Maria We give in the HERALD, to-day, an interesting statement of the number of persons holding office under the national government, located principally at Washington, in the various departments in that city. The proportion of office-helders from the free States, compared with those of the slave States and those born in fereign countries, will interest politicians and office scekers generally, and lead to a variety of inquiries among political philosophers We observe that a vast proportion of the names of the office helders are decidedly Anglo-Sixon. which may lead to an inquiry among the Celtic supporters of both of the great political parties which divide the American people, why they are neglected in the distribution of office, and compelled to take up with the crumbs that fall from the poli tical table of the rich men who are their landers? This subject will, doubtless, undergo an examination from the Irish refugees, who keep an eye to the windward on all proper occasions. In addition to the number of office-holders stated in these tables, we may add 19,795 postmasters, distributed throughout the United States, from Maine to Cali-These postmesters exercise a much greater fornia. political influence than their better paid brethren at the government offices at Washington, and the custom houses in our commercial cities. The offices held at Washington are now principally in the hands of whigs, whose expected reign is short. But ne do not consider the position of an office holder a he national capital a desirable one-the entire income from office being required to sustain the occupants and their families. Very few of the officecolders derive any ultimate benefit from their resi dence at Washington.

Many interesting items relative to Southern polition will be found in our Baltimore despatch.

Covernor Ramsey, of Minnesota territory, sent his message to the Territorial Legislature on the 13th u't. It represents the territory to be in a flouri hing condition.

We I arn that the State Capitol of Ohio was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

In the Court of General Sessions the February Term was commenced yesterday, the new Recorder t king his sent. There not being a quorum present, the Grand Jurors were discharged till this morning. The calendar contains forty-five cases in all, twenty nize of which await the action of the Grand Jury-the rest were indicted last term. The proceedings of the day were of no importance, one

are only being partly heard. The Common Council held their first meeting of the February session yesterday evening, at the usual hour. The Pourd of Aldermen commenced yesterday evening their regular February session, when a coffsiderable number of papers passed the oard. Among the most important was the report the Comptroller, giving a comparative statee found in the report of the proceedings. The reports of several savings institutions were also ceived and entered on file. In the Board of Asslitunt Aldermen a great deal of routine business was got through, and they adjourned to meet this evening. The only resolution worthy of note was one to employ the poor during the winter months,

no person or persons should be eligible to office under the Common Council, unless actual residents of the city and county of New York.

In the weekly report of deaths we have fifty-four cases of consum tion, and thirty-two of inflam nation of the lurge. There were also twenty-nine cases of scarlet fever, forty-one of convulsions, and twenty-one of dropsy.

The steamship Niagara is now in her seventeenth day from Liverpool. She will bring three days later ne ws.

The Temperance Movement and Politics. The temperance movement is emphatically beginning to assume a formidable front in the field of politics. The success of the Maine liquor law has given it a tremendous impulse. Massachusetts will doubtless be compelled to follow the example of Maire; and though the experiment has just failed, by a small majority against it, in Rhode Island, it will be persevered in with renewed vigor, antil the law of temperance is a law of the land. The political temperance alliance recently orgarized in this city, is but another consequence of the liquor law of Maine; and the proseedings last week at Albany, in the organization of a State Temperance Alliance, admonish the grog shops from Long Island to Dunkirk, and from Ogdensburg to the Pennsylvania border, that the hour for the decisive battle with the Sons of Temperance draws nigh. All these movements are extraordipary and remarkable, and suggestive of the most extraordinary and remarkable results. They disclose a new political element, dormant until now. but capable, if brought into action, of a most pro digious influence, in this State and in every State, and upon every question, and in every election, from that of a constable to that of President of the United States.

One of the most remarkable and significant things connected with this new political enterprise, is to be found in the call for the Grand Temperance Jubilee in this city, on the 18th day of the present month. In order to impress upon our readers the imposing majesty of this forthcoming festival, we publish the proclamation, in extenso, so as to give it the widest circulation upon the four winds of heaven, and to the uttermost corners of the earth. It is as follows:-

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

GRAND TEMPERANCE BANQUET, METROPOLITAN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1852, TO COMMENCE AT SIX O'CLOCK.

Which, in many respects, will far surpass anything of the kind that has yet been attempted.

They mean to make this a GRAND GALA DAY

TEMPERANCE. TEMPERANCE.

An epoch long to be remembered—a demonstation that an entertainment conducted an functive remembers, may be as rich as sumptuous, as eathusiastic, and as truly patriotic, as any that have been held under the inspiration of intoxicating drinks.

A large number of eminent and highly distinguished gentlemen, from different sections of our country, and of the most elequent advocates of the cause, are expected to be present and respond to sentiments that may be offered. Letters of acceptance have been already received from

fered. Leaders of Events.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas.

Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia.

Rev. T. L. Culler, of Trenton,

Rev. Herry Ward Bekcher. HOV. HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts.
GOV. HAINER, Of New Jersey.
REV. J. B. WARELY, of Newark.

Rev. Dr Dowling. Rev. R. S. Foster. Rev. J. B. Hagany. P. T. Barnem, Esq. Heb. Nual Dow, of Portland, FODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND

is engaged; and the
ALLEGHANIANS,
n addition to those other choice songs which gained
them such repeated applause at recent meetings, will
sing "England and America's Welcome to Kossath."
The number of tickets will be limited to two thousand. To prevent confusion, the tickets and seats will be unu-bered; and the holder of each ticket will be entitled to the seat bearing the corresponding number at the table. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation

Tickets, these who attend.

Tickets, these who attend.

Tickets, these Dollars Each.

May be ebtained of John Falconer, Union Mutual Insurance Company, 58 Wall street; F. A. Palmer, Broadway Back, or. Broadway and Anthony street; Schureman Hahrtd, Broadway Insurance Company, cer.

Broadway and Canal street, or at the office of the Society, 55 Nassau street, where a diagram of the tables may be seen. may be seen.

President.
John Falconen, 58 Wall st.
Vice Presidents.

Vice Predicents.

E. M. Hartley,
Hor. Gro. Bell.
Hor. B Hon. THOS. M. WOCEKUFF.

Rev J. C. Warsen, So Nassau street. Treasurer. H. G. Orm. 48 Cortlandt street. Executive Committee. C. C. Noare, 93 William screet. JAMES MACREAN, Dr. S. P. T. WESKED,

John Stefmenson, John W. Oliver. WM. W. Cornell, LAMAN Con BENJAMIN MASON. H. B. CLAVIAN, C. W. HOUGHTON

Presteen J. W. Kellogg,
Matthew Erb.,
ALTER EDWARDS,
J. B. Dicktson,
Dr. R. Parmly, Treasure, STROPOSE MCNAMES.

We say that this is a remarkable affair. Gen Sam Houston is at the head of the list-the lion, the orator, and the champion of the day. It requires no forty-foot telescope to discover the course which this affair will take. This temperance alliance is a political alliance. Houston is their man, and Hozston is a candidate for the Presidency. He says so-his organs in Texas and elsewhere have proclaimed the fact. This temperance movement, then, begun under the shadow of his great name, must enure to his benefit, as the only distinguished political leader connected with it. The long string of reverend gentle men who are to play second fidele to Gen. Houston also foreshadows the co-operation of the churches, to a great extent, with the Temperance Alliance, should it formally take the field in the Presidential canvass. And it is probable that it will We shall not be surprised if the temperance people throughout the country, under the banner and battle cry of Sam Houston and cold water, gather in convention at Baltimore, a few days before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, proclaim their man, lay down their platform of cold water, and by this compactat, produce the desired effect upon the demograts in council, and compel them to take up Houston as their only chance of defeating Gen. Scott. Even half a million of temperance voters are not to be despised; and the alliance can probably muster a million between Maine and Texas, the Alpha and the Omega of this grand

enterprise. And what a blessing it would be to inaugurate the next administration upon temperance principles! Who can limit the blessed influence which this good beginning at the fountain head might exert over all the departments of the government, including, by all means, the two houses of Congress? And where is this temperance platform more urgently needed than in Washington, the greatest rum hole in the Union I The people of that dependent village have petitioned Congress for a good supply of cold water, and Houston is

their man. May the Lord speed on the good work But another very curious thing in this Metropo tan Hall movement, is the connection of the Hon-Heraca Greeley with it as one of the Vice Presidents of the rockety. Fred Douglass pronounces Greeley an incomprehensible genius to the black man. But his philosophy is simple as moonshine. Like St. Paul, he " tries all things, and holds fast to that which is good," or that which best angween his purpose, which is the same thing. There is something, however, very significant in the zeal and render the cross walks passable, and one that | with which he has entered into this temperance

alliance. It looks as if he intended to monopolise the whole thing. The Tribune was lately a whig journal; but verily, this association, in a political alliance with Sam Houston, is portentous of evil to the whig party. It is already on the lift, and Greeley may, perhaps, have joined this new scheme with the view of utterly demolishing the whig party, and of setting up on its ruins a national temperance party, with the Tribune as its central organ. What speculation is too wild for our social philosopher?

It is also a curious thing to mark the gravity and earnestness with which our vegetable cotemporary goes into this busines of temperance. It is not long since he flourished in London, a cockney among the cockneys, and the prince of philosophera among the wine-bibbing gentry of the British metropolis. Nor is it long since he figured in white hids among the fashionables of Paris, with the Chevaller Wikeff as his cicerone to all the ourious places of that gay and luxurious city-the same chevalier who is now suffering for an attempt to capture a wife as he would capture a highway robber. And yet how easy and graceful our neighbor takes to cold water, and how comfortably he sits perched upon the cold water platform, under the imposing shadow of Sam Houston. We are aware that some years ago the rum influence of the whig party of this city turned against Greeley. This may be one reason for his readiness now to demolish the party by turning over a large pertion of it to the independent temperance party. Another reason may be, that a portion of the Seward party, whose stomachs were too weak to digest all the isms and vagaries of the Tribane, have set up another organ for a penny, upon a capital of \$50,000, more or less; and that thus it becomes essential to look out for a more enlarged field of operations, than the disputed position of the oracle of free soil, abolition, and intervention.

All these things taken together, they are certainly very curious, very strange, very remarkable, and decidedly important. Here we have a new, unexpected political alliance, which, after a few days' organization, absolutely threatens to take possession of the city and the State. "If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry !" May not this new party supplant the whig party in this State, or control both parties ! And what is to hinder this Temperance Alliance from dictating Sam Houston as the Baltimore nominee, if they only act quickly and systematically ! Nothing. They can do it if they will, but they must act at once. Let them strike at the banquet at Metropolitan Hall. They are engaged in a great and glorious work. They have made a good beginning. The reverend clergy and the angels in heaven will rally to the standard of Houston and Greeley. Cold water is the article. Let Houston be nominated, and pass round the pledge.

QUARRELS AMONG THE HUNGARIANS, MALE AND FEMALE.—We publish to day the correspondence to which we recently adverted, between Major Techman (the husband of Jagello) and Kessuth, with the cerdial and conclusive letter of Governor Ujhazy, which settles the question. For some cause or other, unexplained. Kossuth and his family assumed high and haughty airs with regard to Jagelle, on his arrival in this country. He would not see her at the Irving Heuse; and whez, at Washington, she availed herself of the privilege ef New Year's Day to visit Madame Kossuth, who held a levee, she was received with such decided coldness and reserve, in a circle where she had a right to expect cordiality and warmth, that, on communicating the fact to her husband, he wrote to Kossuth on the subject, and Kossuth replied through one of his secretaries, shirking the point at issue. But we refer the reader to the correspondence itself, from which he will easily see who has the best of the argument.

When Jagello was here with Ujhazy, both conducted themselves with the utmost modesty. The ex Governor of Comorn made no pretension. Yet both he and Jagello received a great deal of attention from all classes. This heroine always bore herself like a lady, and was moreover a good looking woman. She was very popular in her manners, and the stories told about her are ridiculous and absurd. She acted with the strictest propriety all through, and both her lady like conduct and the modesty of Ujhazy, laid the foundation for the warm reception since given to Koseuth and his suite in this country. His first reception, which was so enthusiastic, was given him, not on his own account, but for the sake of the Hungarian cause; and it was only when the people saw sentingts at his door, in affectation of oriental royal style-when they saw his letter, which he authorized to be published in a penny abolition journal, assailing the United States Navy, and when they heard that he had attempted to subvert discipline on board of the very ship of war which conveyed him from captivity to freedom-a change came over the spirit of th ir dream, and they felt disgusted, and no longer believed that Kossuth was the man to establish a free and independent repub-

lie in Hungary. The people here have not changed their ideas as te republicanism and freedom in Europe. They now cherish the same centiments that they have ever held. Nothing can impair their feeling for regulated liberty and institutions upon our own model. But they have no sympathy for socialism, or red republicanism, or rather mad republicanism, from the specimens of it they have witnessed all over Europe for the last three or four years. The specimens imported into this country have not tended to increase their admiration of that party or its principles: and while they are ready, as they have always been, to 'end a helping hand, as far as they can consistently with the law of nations and the safety and integrity of the United States, they know how to distinguish between European freedom and its imprudent advocates, and they can weigh and estimate the character of a Kossuth, a Kinkel, a Mazzini, or any of those men whe, by the impropriety of their conduct, are injuring the cause of freedom all over the world. We cannot speak fully and freely of the improprieties of Kossuth's conduct until we have seen Captain Long's letter, which will shortly be laid before the public. At present, the impression is against him, and from what has transpired, it is believed that, netuated by the red republicans at Marseilles, he conducted himself in a spirit and manner that almost com-promised the flag of the United States and impaired the discipline of the navy. The whole truth

will come out at last KOSSUTH AND THE CATHOLICS-BISHOP O'CON-NER'S LETTER - We publish in full, to-day, the letter of Bishop O'Conner addressed to Kessuth at Pittsburg, of which an extract was sent us by telegraph. It is a masterly preduction-moderate, temperate, but containing facts and arguments which cannot be gainsayed. It will produce a very decided effect not only upon the Catholic population of this country, but among all classes; and the appeal from Kossuth to Washington, the Father of his Country, so forcibly put by Bishop O'Conner, cannot be regarded with indifference by any man whose breast heaves with the emotions of patriotism, be his religious creed what it may. The consequences of the intervention or usade preached by Kossuth and his journals, are painted in glowing but in truthful colors. The letter will be read with deep interest.

THE GALWAY AND NEW YORK STEAM ENTERmiss -In reference to the letter of Wagstaff, copied in Sunday's Henaud from an Irish paper, cating that he had obtained a certificate from the Mayor of New York, to the effect that the first ship of his line to Galway was now being finished, and would sail in two weeks from New York on her first trip, we are authorized by the Mayor to state that he never gave any certificate to Wagstaff; that he does not know him, and has never seen him. In the same letter, written to humbug the Irish people. Wagstaff states that he got a similar ortificate from Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York. Why does not his Grace, as well as the Mayor, clear himself of any connection with this beautiful babble, which sparkled for a moment in the sun, and then burst

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT-POLITICS AND FI-NANCE.-We now publish another batch of the canal biddings, which, with the exception of the eastern section, completes the whole of the offers presented to the canal authorities-being about six housand in all -of which only one thousand have been successful; and these, contrary to all precedent, and justice, and public decency, are the highest bids, making a difference of three millions of dollars to the State, beyond what the work ought to have fairly cost. This scandalous job, as corrupt as it is gigantic in its extent, has led to an investigation at Albany; but it is all for Buncombe,

and will never amount to anything. The canal enlargement, from its first commencement to its final settlement, was a favorite measure of the whig party, and it was carried and completed, not only for the purpose of finishing the carals which was itself a highly popular movement with the inhabitants of the districts through which the canals passed-but also to secure the political influence which the immense patronage would give them, by placing in their hands the contracts, and the employment of so vast a number of persons along these lices of public works, all of whom would be, of course, most loyal and patriotic to their bread and butter.

The project, as first presented to the Legislature, in 1851, was regarded as one of great public benefit, but of doubtful constitutionality. To prevent the increase of the public debt in this State, a clause had been inserted in the constitution, prohibiting any Legislature from contracting any more public debts, unless to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for; but such debt or debts not to exceed in the aggregate, at any time, one million of dollars; and it was specially provided in the constitution that the canals should be completed by their ewn surplus revenues. These provisions were ingeniously perverted by the proposition now carried into effect, of issuing bonds to the amount of nine millions of dollars, predicated, not as a debt of the State, but a liability on its revenues, and to be paid out of those revenues-a very nice distinction, without any kind of difference to mere ordinary minds.

In view of this violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the constitution, a large portion of the democrats, particularly the barnburners, seeing the effect the measure would have in giving a preponderance of political power to the opposite party, opposed it with all their might in the Legislature, and, when they could not defeat it in any other way, resigned their seats in the Senate, and thus left the house without a quorum; and the wheels of legislation were stopped. The democrats were assailed for this step, as an unconstitutional, tyrannical, revolutionary act of the minority; but they justified themselves by the expediency and necessity of defeating the unconstitutional proceedings of the majority till the people should have time to pronounce upon the measure. The question was brought before the people in a practical shape, in the elections for the vacant places of the resigned members, called last summer by the Governor. The democrats harped upon the profligacy and prodigality of expending so large a sum of money for party purposes, and painted in glowing colors the hardships of increased taxation, while, of the unconstitutional nature of the measure, there could not be a doubt. The whigs, on the other hand, dwelt on the utility of the work in developing the rescurces of the State, and appealed to the interests of those already in employment under the Canal Board, and of the host of expectants who looked forward to the feathering of their nests by the contracts. The combined influence of corruption and public utility prevailed, and the canal enlargement candidates were elected by the people, without any reference to the question of the unconstitutionality of the project. At the elections last fall a similar result followed, and the whigh

again triumphed. The proposition, therefore, passed the Legislature, and has been carried into effect by a combination between the Seward faction and the silver gray, of one party, and the hunkers of the other, leaving out the barnburners, who had led the opposition. The consequence is that 40,000 or 50,000 men, empleved on the canal enlargement works, will place the balance of political power in the hands of the Seward whigs, who are the most numerous section n the coalition, and will have, therefore, complete control of the next elections, and for some time to come, unless so far as this prependerance may be counterpoised by the new temperance movement. which aspires to the position of turning the scale phicherer way it will. So we are ! fires-and the fight for the State must yet go on.

OLE BULL'S MOVEMENTS .- Ole Bull, the colebrated Norwegian artist, left town yesterday for Rallimore and Washington. It seems that he has had a law suit which has been recently adjudged in Baltimere, growing out of difficulties which took place some years ago, when he was in this country, between himself and Schubert, the music bookseller, in reference to his management. Reverdy Johnson was his counsel, and he visits Paltimore for the purpose of settling the affair. It seems, also, that Ole Bull visits Washington for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the public lands in this country, as the means of giving information to those of his countrymen who purpose emigrating to the West.

Ole Bull himself will return to Bergen, in Norway, by the month of May or June. He is the principal preprietor and founder of the new theatre in Bergen, which was the first to introduce dramatic performances in the Norwegian language. This project was opposed by the Danish government; but after a struggle, Ole Bull procured the liberty to exhibit performances in his native language, and has been very successful in the management of the theatre ever since.

Police Intelligence.

MAIGARETTA LORRENS IN THE GRUNZIG MURDER

In the case of Margaretta Lohrens, who stands charged on confession of the murder of Grunzig's wife, several witnesses were subported yesterday afternoon before Justice Osbern, with a view of going on with the investigation, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between the magistrate and Mr. Biunt, the District Attorney, the case has been further adjourned. Mr. Blunt has received all the affidavits and papers from Governor Hunt in the case, which will appear in their regular form during the proceedings of the examination. The Dis-trict Attorney intends, before going into the examina-tion, to provide this unfortunate woman, Margaretta, with proper counsel, in order that her interest may be suitably taken care of.

with proper counsel. In order that her interest may be suitably taken care of.

Suspicion of Steeling Clothing.—Officers Darling and Phillips, of the Third ward police, yesterday arrested Themas Biley, porter in the store of Messra Booth & Foster, citchiers, No. 27 Cortiandt street, on suspicion of steeling, from time to time, clothing from the store, the properly of his employers, to a large amount. The accused was conveyed before dustice Lothrop, who committed him to prison for a further hearing.

Charge of Forgery—The police yesterday arrested a respectable looking man, by the name of Nathan Newton, residing at No. 200 Elizabeth street on a charge of having altered a receipt signed by Wm. B Farley, for the amount of \$125, which rame had been altered to read \$525. A short time since a civil suit had been brought sgainst Mr. Farley, to recover the difference in tel stor to the amount of the receipt; but the jury in the case gave a verdict against him believing the alternation to be a forgery. The accused was occasined by Justice Mountfort for examination.

Engagence—The stables occupied by John Biltey, near

nation.

Burgiary.—The stables occupied by John Rilsley, near the corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, were broken into late on Salurday evening, and some half down of fine fewls, together with a quantity of plug behave and Bickiman & Co's Oil Feste Backing, were carried off by the thieves. N. B.—Grocers should be on the lookout, as the blacking will probable be offered for sale.

From Cone -We have in our possession papers from Satingo de Cuba. These journals appear to be very interesting for the Cubano-Spenish population of the interior of the interior of the interior of the interior. our last papers received from Havans.

Court Calendar for This Day. Equart Colembar for 2 bis Day.
Stranger Court.—General Term.—Nes. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 18, 14, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 50,
Common Piran.—Part 1—Nes. 115, 147, 155, 157, 170 %, 181, 1803, 1894, 197, 211, 219, 225, 234, 2414, 2424, 243, Part 2—Nes. 184, 162, 166, 168, 172, 174, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 183, 160
Euremon Court.—(Two branches)—Nes. 294, 160, 222, 47, 46, 168, 67, 267, 268, 55, 194, 269, 270, 274, 276, 27, 286, c3, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 286, 287.

Debut of Mrs. Forrest. Last evening, the debut of Mrs. Forrest came off at Brougham's Lyceum, with a degree of success that no person anticipated, and fortunately without any loss of ife or riot, though not without great excitement and a small skiemish. The Mayor had an adequate force in the immediate vicinity—the 7th and the 12th regiments. which were posted at the Mercer House, in case of necessity. Besides this military force, there was a very strong body of police in and about the theatre.

The tickets were all disposed of nearly in the after. noon; but persons holding the tickets to the gallery were not admitted until all who had tackets to the lower part of the house were admitted, and until the curtain was about being raised. Then there was a tremendous rush, and the gallery was not only filled but crowded almost to suffocation in a few minutes. Singular enough, fifty cents, instead of twenty-five, was charged to the gallery after a certain number were admitted, and a deller was charged to the lower part of the house in the same way, instead of fifty cents. So that, in facts these who were compelled to stard, and could neither hear nor see, were compelled to pay double as much as those who had the best reats. The crowd ontside was tremendous-the whole street being completely blocked up long before the commencement of the performance, and until after it was oversuch was the excitement and curiosity to get in, that as much as \$5 were offered for a ticket and refused. The police stoodjat the optside entrance, and would not admit any person who was not provided with a ticket unless he was remarkably well dremed and very unlike a Bowery boy, and when he got inside the hall be had to pass another ordeal, and procure a ticket before he could get into the theatre. There was shouting and greaning among the multitude outside, and it is probable there would have been a row but for the overawing presence of so large a police and military force, and the vivid remembrance of the Astor House tragedy, arising out of a quarrel between Mr. Forrest and Macready.

The house being so small, and being so closely packed. was rendered so hot as to be most uncomfertable, in fact almost intolerable, and nothing but the excitement and curiosity to witness such a debut could induce any one to remain in it. There were very few ladies present. The first symptom of any unpleasant spirit began with

some person calling for "three cheers for O'Conor," which was scarcely responded to. This was a signal for some bissing in the gallery, when some person said, " It is a shame for men to come here to hiss a woman." This remark produced such a storm of blases as soon put the individual down.

When Mrs. Forrest made her appearance she was greeted with the mest tremendons and overwhelming applause. She looked remarkably well, except that she painted a little too highly with the rouge. She was dressed richly, and with great taste. She did not appear at all embarrassed nor agitated, and for a dibutents her coolness, collectedness, and manchalance, especially so soon after the recent trial, was most marvellous. But her attendance from day to day in court, in the presence of a jury and an audience, under still more embarrassing circumstances, for a period of six or seven weeks, no doubt prepared her for this event, and deprived it of all its terrors. She did not look like an artiste making ber debut, but as if she was accustomed to the stage all her life. She seemed as much in her element as a fish in water. Every débutante makes some mistake or other-waiks badly, stands awkwardly, or holds her hands in a wrong position; but Mrs. Ferrest seemed as much at home as if she was surrounded by her friends in Twenty second street. She appeared to be up to every stage trick, and perfectly to understand stage effect. She did not make a single mistake.

The play, which is the best genteel comedy in the English language, was, no doubt, selected because it was appropriate to the recent circumstances in which Mrs. Forrest was placed, and because it would therefore make the points hit with greater force. There are those who quarrel with this taste; but certain it is, that those circumstances did make the play tell, and give an eight and a meaning to numerous passages which otherwise would have fallen coldly upon the andience. These points wers all applanded most vehemently by the friends of Mrs. Forrest, and, indeed, by the majority of the audience, which had the effect of proveking the friends of Mr Forrest in the gallery, and calling forth hisses which, however, were not vigorous. The enthusiasm was all on the other side. It is curious enough that Mrs. Forrest never acknowledged the applause, and paid no more attention to it than if it had not been given. At the end of the first act, there were loud calls to bring her before the curtain, but she would not come; and it was only at the end of the play that she courtsied to the andience.

On the whole, her debut was very successful. She glish language, was, no doubt, selected because it was

her before the curtain, but she would not come; and it was only at the end of the pisy that she courtsiod to the audience.

On the whole, her schut was very successful. She looked the character of Lady Teazle to perfection, and there was a gracefulness—a lady-like case—and an elegance, that are rarely to be found in sutresses who perform this part. Her action was beautiful—her modulations and her emphasis were good—and her attitudes and changes of countenance were all in excellent keeping, and there was a piquancy that gave a seasoning to the whole, and that rendered her a charming representative of a character that does not require so much energy and force, as grace, and wit, and beauty. On the whole, however, she appeared rather tame for our idea of Lady Teazle, and there was a drawback in the weakness and unwrited quality of her voice. This, however, may improve in her future performances, and altogether, our present impressions of her general acting may be considerably modified.

She was called out with most tremendous applause at the end of the play, and gracefully bowed to the audience and then retired.

Three growrs were then given for Forrest, and three cheers for Mrs. Forrest, imagicd with some slight his-sing and shouting.

Mr. Brougham then came on the stage, which was the signal for great order. At length he west heard to say, in broken words and counteness—In the habit you have witnessed to night, you have seen the most brilliant triumph that has ever taken place in this city. Gerationly flaw, for read and the counter of the play, in health of the play that he world. (Great cheesing, hisses, and uproon. I have been deputed by Mrs. Forrest to thank you? (Great shouting sad hissing, and cheers.) Mr. Brougham concluded by thanking the audience for himself and then retired.

Immediately after, a man in the gallery, who appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, called out for greans for Mrs. Forrest, and accompanied his call by a remark that Anne Flewers was as good a women as Mrs. Forrest, which led to treu

Arms Howers was as good a women as Mrs. Forrest, which led to tremendous excitations. Another person called for three obsers for Edwin Forrest, which was only responded to in the gallery, and immediately after, one one in the gallery called for three cheers for the Ecwery boys." The Bowery boys responded of course with a beasty good will.

Here a movement took place in the gallery that created a movement yellarm. A policeman seized the mean who, a infinite or two before, had used the offensive remarks about Mrs. Forrest, and dragged him out. His friends endeavored to resone him, but could not and finding the police too strong for them, they give way. In a shorter time than we have taken to write an account of the reems, he was bundled out of the hears into

out of the scene, he was bundled out of the hense into the street. And thus the whole nexter ended. Mr. Forrest went to Philadelphia on Sunday; and it is stated by his friends, that he expressed the aircongest desire that no disturbance should take place. This was the wife of the wiser friends; but there was others who, for the last few days, evinced a different inclination.

The Two Operas.

A great fact was practically illustrated last night. It was proved that while all upper-tendem at aristocratic prices has been unequal to the task of supporting a single Opera two or three times a week, that the sovereign people, at the republican level of fifty cents, can sustain two Operas, each with a fell house, on the same night. In other words, the magnificent opera of Don Glovanni, at Niblo's, was received last night by a full house-full to the verge of overflowing, and a highly respectable, intelligent, and discriminating andience it was. At the Astor Place Opera House, the favorite and beautifut opera of " Maria de Roban" was performed to a very good house, though not filled to its utmost capacity.

opers of "Maria de Rohan" was performed to a very good house, though not silied to its utmost capacity. And it was gratifying to observe that notwiths anding the price of admission was reduced to the democratic standard of fifty cents, the boxes presented searcely a leave brilliant array in full dress, than during the brilliant triumphs of Max Maretzek.

In the relative execution of the two pieces last evening, in the aggregate, an inoextial judgment must prenounce in tavor of "Don Giovanni," as we undertake to say—Bosio, Rore de Viles, Miss Whiting, Sanquirico, Lorini, and last, though not least, Badiall, are a pewerful combination. On the other hand, the part of Maria at the Astor Place, by the spiencid steffamone, was superior to any other character of either Opera, and the particular attraction to the critic visiting both performances, in a word, if the combination at Niblo's was the more effective, the particular star at the Astor Place was not the less attractive. And we say this, not that Steffamone is equal to the several choice singers at the rival exability of the several choice singers at the rival exability of the particular star at the Astor Place was not the less attractive. And we say this, not that Steffamone is equal to the several choice singers at the rival exability of the part assigned her. It was at treat to see either Opera—and each was enhanced in several particulars, by a paraing observation at both. Adopting the Judgment of the fallest ratifation.

The great question, however, can both houses pay at half a dollar? remains yet to be determined. The rivalry appears to be a generous one, and on-both sides deserves to be autained. Tradition appeals in the one case, atrougly to a powerful class of our position, at the low rate of fity cents, which we doubt not, from the case, if the other. As Napoleon said at St. Jean d'Acce, victory belongs to the most percevoing," though we see no reason why both houses should at St. Jean d'Acce, victory belongs to the most percevoing, "though we see no r

Marine Affairs.

FLATTERING TESTINOMIAL -Cept. Stotesbury, of the steam hip City of Pitisburg, was presented, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, by the insurance companies of that city, with a valuable service of silver plate, as a mark of their high appreciation of his abilities as a commander, so ably shown during his late stormy and protracted voyage from Liverpool.